

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

VOL. XVIII.

GLOBE, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1896.

NO. 42

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Territorial.
Governor—L. C. Hughes, Tucson.
Treasurer—P. J. Cole, Phoenix.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. J. Netherton, Phoenix.
Auditor—C. P. Leitch.
Supreme Court—A. C. Baker, Chief Justice, Phoenix; Owen T. Rouse, Associate Justice, Tucson; J. D. Bethune, Associate Justice, Tucson.
U. S. District Attorney—E. E. Ellinwood, Tucson.
U. S. Marshal—W. K. Meade.
Surveyor General—L. H. Manning, Tucson.
Delegate to Congress—Nathan O. Murphy, Prescott.
Judge of First Judicial District—J. D. Bethune.
Judge of Second Judicial District—Owen T. Rouse, Tucson.
Judge of Third Judicial District—A. C. Baker.
Judge of the Fourth Judicial District—J. J. Hawkins, Prescott.
Gila County.
Judge of District Court—Owen T. Rouse.
Clerk of District Court—O. N. Crowell.
Judge of Probate—Mills Van Wagenen.
Sheriff—J. H. Thompson.
Under Sheriff—F. T. Frush.
District Attorney—J. W. Wentworth.
Recorder—G. M. Allison.
Superior—E. H. Cook, D. Devore, B. F. Stewart.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors—G. M. Allison.
County Treasurer—H. C. Hitchcock.

DISTANCE, TEMPERATURE, ALTITUDE, ETC.

Distance from Globe to—	
San Carlos	24 miles
P. Thomas	51 miles
Willcox	123 miles
Casa Grande	88 miles
Ariz.	35 miles
Butte	51 miles
Payson	77 miles
Flag	89 miles
Phoenix	146 miles
Prescott	26 miles
Yuma	68 miles
Elevation above sea level at Globe	2600 feet
Latitude	33 deg. 10 min
Longitude	110 deg. 45 min
Highest maximum temperature	127 deg
Lowest minimum temperature	16 deg
Mean temperature	63 deg
Prevailing direction of wind	Southwest
An observation extending over several years has shown the remarkable fact that there has not been a day without more or less sunshine.	

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B. G. FOX, M. D.
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Office on Broad Street, Globe, Arizona.
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at-Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to the drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Etc. Globe, Arizona.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.
GLOBE LODGE NO. 6—MEETS
first and third Mondays in each month, in Court House. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
W. A. WILSON, N. G.
ALONZO BAILEY, Secretary.
RESCUE LODGE, NO. 12—MEETS
second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, at Court House. Visiting brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
FRANK L. GATES, N. G.
P. T. ROBERTSON, Secretary.
GILA ENCAMPMENT NO. 3—
Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month, at the Court House. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend.
H. C. HITCHCOCK, C. P.
WM. ZIMMERMANN, Scribe.

Masonic.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION
of White Mountain Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., meet Thursdays, on or succeeding each full moon. Sojourning brethren in good standing cordially invited. By order of the W. M., MILLS VAN WAGENEN, Sec'y.

Knights of Pythias.

PINAL MOUNTAIN LODGE NO. 11.
Regular meetings Tuesday night of each week, at Masonic Hall. All brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
D. S. HERON, C. C.
M. BORGES, JR., K. R. S.

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IS UNEQUALLED.

BROAD STREET - - - GLOBE, ARIZ.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE COUNTY

of Gila, Territory of Arizona.

In the matter of the estate of W. F. Packard, deceased. Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

It is therefore ordered by the said court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the court room of said Probate Court, at the town of Globe, in said county of Gila, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be deemed best.

And that a copy of this order be published at least two successive weeks in the Arizona SILVER BELT, a newspaper printed and published in said Gila County.

MILLS VAN WAGENEN,
Probate Judge.

Dated December 18th, 1895.

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Middleton
GLOBE, ARIZONA

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HORSESHOERS,
WAGONMAKERS.
GOOD WORK,
LOW PRICES,
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Estimates Cheerfully Given.

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Money talks, and cash orders will receive special attention.

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BOWMAN & DUNPHY, PROPS.

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Health and Comfort

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Saloons in the City. Large and handsomely furnished. The Best Quality of

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BROAD STREET, next door to

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WONG LUNG, Proprietor.

GLOBE - - - ARIZONA

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DEALER IN...

General

Merchandise,

GLOBE, - - - A. T.

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GLOBE, ARIZONA.

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Moderate Prices,

DISHES COOKED TO ORDER.

Always Try to Please My Customers

TIE SANG, Proprietor.

COMMON SENSE.

How the Supreme Court of New York Regards Contempt.

The Holbrook, Ariz., Argus says: The 6:10 judges—No. 6 hat and No. 10 shoes—at present honoring(?) the "bench and bar" of New Mexico, should read the following from the American Lawyer, if for no other reason than to know it, and then to overrule it as "not good law." In an opinion "handed down," covering several columns of an ordinary newspaper, the Supreme Court of New Mexico deals with the question of contempt, and its best authority(?) cited is taken from a Montana Territorial court decision; a clear case of "the blind leading the blind."

It is certainly time that men of brains—common sense—should step in and put a stop to these "wild cat" decisions. Our country is being flooded with spiteful diets, yelet decisions(?) by Jim Crow lawyers that have been placed upon the bench.

"The New York court of appeals has decided that the Judge of a court isn't a personage of so sacred a character as not to be open to criticism by the press for his official acts like any other mortal occupying a public position. An Albany Judge was taken sharply to task by the Evening Journal of that city because of his action in trying and deciding a case which came before him for trial. The irate jurist undertook to square accounts with his critics by decreeing that three members of the Journal's staff had been guilty of contempt of court and sentencing them to do a term in prison."

"From this judgment an appeal was taken and the higher court has rendered a decision to the effect that contempt of court is an offense committed in the presence of the court and during its sessions, and is not committed by criticism outside, in print or otherwise. If the offended official has been malicious or misrepresented by such strictures, he has the same remedy which the law affords everybody else, in proceeding against his detractors in a suit for libel by a criminal or civil action, or both."

"This decision seems to be on all fours with common sense and sound policy. Everybody will agree that the dignity of the courts and the majesty of the law should be upheld. But the right of individual citizens to hold and express opinions, honestly entertained, is also entitled to respect. Judges are not infallible. Far from it. They are properly vested with plenary authority to maintain decorum and punish any persons who manifest a contemptuous disregard for such authority in the presence of the court and during the progress of judicial proceedings."

"It is, however, stretching authority too far when a Judge undertakes to draw the circle of his power and dignity outside the limits of the tribunal over which he presides, when a case has been disposed of, and say that no man shall speak disrespectfully or in unfavorable criticism of his official words and deeds except at his peril. It is the Judge himself who is guilty of contempt when he essays to exercise such arbitrary tyrannical functions."

It is understood, says the Phoenix Republican, that negotiations are going forward looking to the acquisition by the Mormon Church of the Buckeye canal and of a considerable area of land lying under its scope of irrigation. Brigham Young, Jr., one of the Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, has been in Mesa for over a week, and he is understood to be representing the probable purchasers. The stock of the "New" Buckeye canal is largely in the hands of W. H. Barnes, of New York; W. O. O'Neill, of Prescott, and J. L. B. Alexander, of Phoenix.

By the election of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Second, as Mayor of Quincy, Mass., the fifth generation of the Adams family to hold office in the State of Massachusetts has been inaugurated. Three of the young man's ancestors were National statesmen, and two of them were Presidents. The new Mayor is a son of the late John Quincy Adams, a grandson of Charles Francis Adams, and a great-grandson of the original John Adams.

The Great Peralta Claim.

One of the greatest criminal cases ever heard in the United States is now being prepared for trial in the United States District Court of San Francisco, though the defendants have not yet been arrested. It is the Government's great fight to bring to justice the countless conspirators who committed infinite perjuries to aid James Addison Peralta-Reavis in his mythical claim to

13,000,000 acres of land, worth \$75,000,000. The story is briefly told by the Attorney General's report. "In October, 1892," says the report, "James Addison Peralta-Reavis and Loretto Micaela de Peralta-Reavis, nee Maso y Silva de Peralta de la Cordoba (husband and wife) sued in the court of private land claims for confirmation of a grant alleged to have been made by Spain in 1758 to one Miguel Peralta, Baron of Arizona, Knight of the Colorado, grandee of Spain, etc., covering 12,740,000 acres of land in Arizona and New Mexico, including the land on which are situated Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, the towns of Florence, Tempe, Casa Grande, Globe, Silver King, Pinal and Solomenville, and a portion of the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian reservation. The title to this land had been investigated and pronounced perfect by eminent counsel employed by the petitioners, and as a result many persons and corporations throughout the United States had acquired interests therein as purchasers from the plaintiffs."

In the prosecution of the claim Reavis, who, when he began it, was only a street car driver, secured and spent in the years he has been engaged in the case not less than \$500,000, to say nothing of attorney's fees. So well fortified was the claimant that he deceived Colonel Ingersoll and Roscoe Conkling into becoming his counsel, and induced C. P. Huntington to become his friend in court.

For twenty-five years the claimant labored unceasingly to build up and fortify his claim; for a quarter of a century he had at his command the finest legal talent in the United States; he has been able to secure immense sums for the prosecution of his claim, and so perfect was the chain of evidence which, link by link, he welded together, that Roscoe Conkling pronounced it the most perfect title to any land grant he had ever examined.

Had this strange man, whose claim has now involved a dozen or more Californians, besides witnesses in New Mexico and Arizona, in serious trouble with the Federal Government, succeeded in his gigantic work of a quarter of a century, had the alleged land grant been confirmed by the decision of the court, he would have been not merely the richest man in the United States—he would have been the richest man in the world. But the court of claims pronounced the scheme a gigantic forgery. Had the claimant won, the decision would have given him the absolute title to a strip of land seventy-five miles wide and 225 miles long, including the richest mineral and agricultural land of Arizona and New Mexico. A conservative estimate of the cash value of the land grant at the present moment would be \$75,000,000, and in another ten years its value will be easily doubled.

The published statement that ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, had made a fortune in his scheme to mine the bed of the San Joaquin river, in California, is a little premature, as the river has not yet been diverted from its channel. Arrangements are almost complete for turning the river from its bed, at the mouth of Fine Gold creek. For eight months a force of men has been at work putting in a dam and digging a canal into which the whole river will be turned. When this is done, about one mile of the river bed will be dry, and it is believed that fabulous wealth lies in the sand and gravel at the bottom. Wealthy capitalists are behind the scheme.

Stunned and bleeding with a great gash on the side of his head, James E. Garratt lies in a dungeon at Esenada, the victim of a brutal attack by young Sanginies, the son of the Governor of the northern district of Lower California. The attack occurred while Garratt was trying to escape from his jailers. Since the 20th of last March Garratt and Allen M. Pratt, his friend, have been confined in the Esenada jail on a charge of having stolen a \$12,800 gold brick from the shipping office of M. Rivoroll. It is stated there is absolutely nothing upon which to base the accusation against either beyond the fact that Pratt was a clerk in the office and Garratt was his friend.

The Alaska Searchlight says if Japanese merchants were alive to their best interests they would take immediate steps toward opening up a trail to the Yukon. In that case hundreds of miners would spend their winters in Juneau, and their expenditures would more than pay for the trail to secure such trade.

Excellent mining property has been located on the Arizona side of the Colorado, forty miles from Needles, Cal. Two stamp mills have been erected and many rich mines staked out.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

TOBACCO AS A MEDICINE.

Medical Theory That It Is Good in Certain Diseases.

And now comes Dr. Jankau, a German specialist in nervous diseases, with a declaration that smoking is innocuous; further than this, it is indicated as a specific for certain diseases, and still further, that he recommends it in the case of certain persons convalescing from disease. The doctor is ready to break his lance against the shield of any champion of the accepted theory. A quarter of a billion, more or less, of consumers of the weed are ready to give him their moral support.

It is conceded that tobacco contains poisons. Nicotine, the most characteristic principle of the plant, is so virulent that two drops of it will kill a dog and eight a horse. Taken into the human system in minute doses it is liable to produce vertigo, faintness and stupor. Hydrocyanic acid and carbonic oxide also pass into smoke with nicotine. Quick smokers are liable to absorb a quantity of these, and the gas passes into the circulation of the blood.

These contingencies Dr. Jankau meets with the assertion that smokers need not take any of the injurious properties into their systems. With the moderate use of tobacco not too strong, slow smoking, and the avoiding of swallowing of the smoke, healthy persons may indulge without fear of disastrous consequences.

In pulmonary affections tobacco is highly beneficial, the doctor claims. He asserts that tobacco destroys such bacilli as may exist in the mouth. He considers it an error to deny smoking to those in the first stage of phthisis; and he would actually prescribe tobacco. Experiments show that tobacco is a specific against mouth germs of typhoid and pneumonia. It also has a favorable influence on the central nervous system. This is on account of its narcotic action and the indulgence and diversions it gives to the patient.

There are diseases in which tobacco is to be avoided. In peritonitis it should be strictly forbidden. Patients suffering from organic affections of the heart should not touch it unless they are inveterate smokers and have an irresistible craving, in which case they may have two or three mild cigars a day. In organic affections of the nervous system the greatest caution should be observed. The attending physician should state plainly the number and quality of the cigars which may be smoked.

The death of Mrs. Minnie Adams Brooke at Chicago, last week, recalls the romantic story of the Mandeville sisters, popular actresses before the war, and a remarkable will made by one of them, which is probated in San Francisco. This document, it is claimed, was written as a farewell letter on the steamer Pacific, which foundered in November, 1875, when 185 lives were lost. The document was cast overboard in a bottle, picked up and delivered to the deceased anonymously, and after sixteen years was discovered accidentally to have the force of a holographic will. Depositions are now being taken to enter final proofs of the document. The estate is valued at \$20,000. Minnie Adams Brooke was the daughter of Jennie Mandeville Parsons, eldest of the Mandeville sisters.

The announcement by Senator Quay that among the issues for the Presidential campaign in 1896 will be "the building of sixty-eight dams in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, at a cost of \$50,000,000; the construction of the Erie ship canal, from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie, at the cost of \$16,000,000; the dredging of the Delaware river, at a cost of \$10,000,000; and the completion of a ship canal from Philadelphia to New York," has excited interest and criti-

cism everywhere. It has been said by those who ought to know, that all of the above-mentioned projects are subsidiary to the ship canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie. Senator Quay is the mouthpiece, but it may be guessed that the real power behind the throne is Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Desirable as a ship canal would be to the inhabitants of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, we do not see why the National Government should undertake so costly an operation for the benefit of a few people.

Invasion of the Transvaal.

A London, England, cablegram of January 3 states that a second body of men belonging to the British Chartered Company, numbering about 400, which started out to reinforce Jameson's troops, has been cut to pieces by the Boers. This is the force supposed to have been advancing from Bulawayo. It was also rumored and seemingly confirmed by a dispatch received here, that there had been an uprising in Johannesburg, and many persons were killed during the disturbance. According to another report Dr. Jameson, leader of the expedition, was captured by the Boers and, according to a rumor published in the London Evening Standard, of January 3, was shot, after a drumhead court martial. This, however, is denied.

The prevailing opinion throughout Europe is that England is backing the filibustering expedition of Dr. Jameson; and is playing a dangerous game.

Johannesburg, upon which the British forces are reported to be about to make a descent, is a city of considerable importance. The city itself numbers 40,000 inhabitants, besides the 30,000 and more men at work in the mines and prospecting for more mines in the country round about. Johannesburg has had a mushroom sort of growth, having developed from a mere mining camp in seven years. It is the story of the power of gold in turning an utter wilderness into a great, thriving, urban community. The aggregate yield of the mines during the month of June last amounted to 290,941 ounces—say \$3,900,000.

Banks and mercantile houses of cut stone and brick, a great stock exchange, two theaters, hotels fit for millionaires, street railways—in short, everything for the convenient transaction of business and for the comfort of life is found there. Last of all has come a railroad, a monument to the perseverance and resolution of one man, President Krueger. The enterprise was fraught with many difficulties, but in July last regular trains began to run, and, with a market assured, agriculturists have been flocking to the region to take advantage of the rich soil of the Transvaal.

As to the climate, it is extremely trying. The men who lead active lives out of doors seem to thrive, but the women seem to suffer from the effects of the high altitude and show it. Those who have been there over a year have lost all their rotnundity and color. The city is 5000 feet above sea level, and but for that would be unbearable to Caucasians; for it is in the heart of the tropics. This altitude makes comfortable living possible, but it is so extremely high and dry that the skin, hair and teeth suffer. Diseases of the heart develop, and during the wet season pneumonia is frightfully prevalent and often fatal. The sanitary conditions of the city are distinctly bad. Garbage and refuse are dumped on the outskirts, and the result is malaria, diphtheria and all other filth diseases. Artistically, Johannesburg is pleasant to contemplate. It is full of long, lovely avenues of big trees and beautiful gardens.

The Arizona mineral output for 1895 is estimated as follows: Gold, \$6,020,000; silver, 375,000 ounces; copper, 60,000,000 pounds; lead, 400,000 pounds.

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